NOTE III.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW CETONIIDAE.

BY

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Smaragdesthes guerini, n. sp.

Testaceous red, shining; head black; elytra with a broad pale greenish yellow longitudinal band at the sides, the lateral margin at the shoulder and humeral callosity black; mesosternal process, anterior and intermediate tibiae and posterior knees piceous; tarsi black. — Length 21 mm.

Very similar to *S. suturalis* Fab., but with the head less closely punctured, the median carina broader, more depressed and less produced at the apex, the clypeus broader in front and of a more quadrate form, with the anterior margin slightly reflexed and straight, without an elevated point as in that species; thorax entirely red; elytra longer and more narrowed behind than in *suturalis*, the punctuation much finer and the pale lateral band slightly curved inwardly towards the suture behind.

Senegal (Petit).

The unique specimen of this species in the Leyden Museum has been communicated to me by Mr. Ritsema who has directed my attention to the characters in which it differs from *suturalis* and also to the fact that it is apparently the same species as figured in Gory and Percheron, Monographie des Cétoines (pl. 21, fig. 6) under the name of *suturalis*, the description, however, of these authors evidently applies to the true *suturalis*, Fab., Olivier, etc.

I have named it after the artist of the figure quoted.

Stalagmosoma baliola, n. sp.

Black, shining. Head coarsely and very closely punctured, clypeus rounded at the sides and narrowed towards the apex, the lateral margins elevated, the apical margin more strongly elevated and very slightly emarginate in the centre; antennae pitchy, the apex and the palpi red. Thorax broadest at the base, the sides slightly rounded to the middle, thence obliquely narrowed to the apex, the base broadly and shallowly emarginate before the scutellum and slightly sinuous on each side, the basal angles rounded, coarsely punctured, the punctures very close at the sides but finer and more remote in the centre, the median line almost impunctate, a slight impression on each side of the disc near the base, the lateral margins narrowly bordered with white. Scutellum short, broad at the base, the apex obtusely pointed, with sparsely scattered punctures and a slight impression near the apex. Elytra with rows of very coarse confluent semicircular punctures, the sides and apex coarsely strigose, the outer costa behind the middle and the suture strongly elevated; black or pitchy black with eight to twelve small white spots, one, situate close to the apical sutural angle, largest. Pygidium coarsely strigose, a white spot on each side. Beneath sparsely pubescent, coarsely strigose at the sides, mesosternal process dilated and rounded at the apex, abdomen deeply impressed in the centre and generally with one or two white spots on each side, anterior tibiae with a strong lateral tooth near the apex. In the female the punctuation is a little stronger, the margins of the clypeus less elevated, the anterior tibiae have two lateral teeth, the apical spurs of the posterior tibiae are dilated and the abdomen is not impressed. — Length 11—13 mm.

Abyssinia.

This species appears to be most nearly allied to *S. luctuosa* Lansb., but the white markings on the upper side are more like *S. albella* Pall. One of the specimens in my collection, evidently only a variety of this species, has the disc of the thorax, the pygidium and the apex of the abdomen red, there is also an indication of a red spot on the elytra near the suture behind the middle. The two specimens in the Leyden Museum are of the type form.

S. albella has been separated as a distinct genus by Dr. Kraatz under the name of *Stalagmopygus*, but the differences given to distinguish it from *Stalagmosoma* (such as the absence of a third minute white spot on the pygidium) appear to me to be too trivial as generic characters.

Leucocelis franki, n. sp.

Head black; closely punctured, the punctures confluent and forming striae on each side between the eyes, slightly convex in the middle, apex of the clypeus reflexed and slightly emarginate in the centre; antennae red-brown. Thorax red with a blue or green tinge, the anterior margin, a small spot on each side, a large longitudinal spot in the centre and an ill-defined transverse mark in front of the scutellum black or green, with a bluish tinge; strongly rounded at the base on each side, straight in front of the scutellum, slightly narrowed from the base to the middle, thence rounded and narrowed to the apex, the disc rather finely and sparsely punctured, the punctures coarser towards the sides. Scutellum black or green, impunctate, the apex very acute. Elytra red tinged with blue, the entire margin and the apical part blue or blue-black, two lateral spots behind the middle, two (sometimes confluent) close to the apex and a variable number of smaller spots near the suture and outer margin and on the disc white; ten rows of coarse punctures on each elytron, the first and second rows assuming striae behind the middle, the second and fourth interstices broader and convex, the suture elevated posteriorly and obtuse at the apex. Pygidium red; with coarse ring-shaped punctures. Beneath black, sides of the prothorax, a spot on the upper side of the epimera, outer margin of the posterior coxae and the two apical segments of the abdomen red; coarsely punctate and strigose, with sparse grey hairs; mesosternal process very broad, truncate in front, a transverse impressed line with a fringe of grey hairs at the apex. Legs black, very coarsely punctured, with long grey hairs, anterior tibiae with one lateral tooth and the apex acute. — Length 9—12 mm.

Ovampo, S. W. Africa.

The three specimens in the Leyden Museum, one of which has been kindly ceded to me, exhibit considerable variation as regards colour and size, the smaller specimen having the thorax and elytra red-yellow tinged with green, the margins and apex of the latter are bright green and the central spot on the thorax is elongated and extends from the apical margin to the basal transverse mark; the number and size of the white spots on the elytra varies in all the specimens and differ on the two sides of the same individual.

This species appears to be allied to *L. triliturata* Quedenf., but apart from the difference in colour and markings it has the head more coarsely punctured, the sides of the clypeus more strongly reflexed, the thorax narrower at the base with the angles more rounded and the punctuation less dense, the elytra shorter and broader at the apex with the interstices less convex, the pygidium more sparsely punctured and narrower at the apex and the mesosternal process shorter and more truncate in front.

Charadronota curvata, n. sp.

♂. Head yellow, the base black, margins of the clypeus pitchy, antennae red-brown; strongly punctured, the punctures coarser and confluent towards the apex, the base with a transverse impression on each side, sides of the clypeus rounded and elevated, the apex emarginate between the prominent lateral angles. Thorax yellow with two sub-triangular black spots placed obliquely on each side of the disc, the apical and basal margins, a small spot on each side and a small obscure spot in front of the scutellum pitchy-black; strongly rounded at the sides in front and slightly narrowed behind, posterior angles obtuse, coarsely but not very closely punctured on the disc, the sides very coarsely and more closely punctured, the basal part broadly sulcate in the centre. Scutellum yellow; punctured at the base, the apex very acute.

Elytra black, the sides and apex red-brown, a broad hook-shaped mark commencing at the base near the humeral angle curved inwardly before the middle and terminating at the apex of the scutellum and a subquadrate spot near the apex yellow; the disc with several rows of ring-shaped punctures and two slightly elevated longitudinal costae in the middle, the base convex and smooth with a rugose impression near the humeral angle and sulcate at the suture, sides and apex closely and finely strigose. Pygidium broadly yellow at the sides and apex, the centre and base pitchy-black; very closely and finely strigose, a small impression on each side at the base. Beneath pitchy-black, broadly marked with yellow at the sides, anterior coxae, front margin of the metasternum and broad bands on the abdominal segments also yellow; prothorax, mesothorax and anterior and posterior coxae coarsely strigose; mesosternal process broad, slightly rounded in front, a transverse impressed line close to the apex; abdomen slightly impressed in the centre, sparsely strigose at the sides and apex. Legs red-brown, strigose and punctured, anterior tibiae with two lateral teeth and the apex acute. — Length 17 mm.

Niger District, W. Africa.

This well marked species is most nearly allied to *C. quadrisignata*, G. & P. I have at present seen but two specimens, the male, described above, in my own collection, and a female in the Leyden Museum from Nyam-Nyam; the latter is broader and more convex than the male and has the angles of the clypeus and the teeth on the anterior tibiae more obtuse, the markings on the underside are also smaller and those on the upper surface which are yellow in the male are, perhaps owing to artificial causes, of a red-brown colour.

Macroma oberthüri, n. sp.

Head finely punctured, clypeus rounded and depressed at the sides, widened in front, the apex rounded and slightly raised; shining black, the clypeus pale yellow narrowly margined with black; antennae black, the club red-brown. Thorax with coarse oblong punctures at the sides, the disc very sparsely and finely punctured, the base slightly produced in the middle over the scutellum; shining black, a broad lateral border extending inwardly along the base and nearly united before the scutellum and a narrow transverse band close to the anterior margin and interrupted in the middle pale yellow, the lateral bands marked with a small black spot in the middle. Scutellum black, impressed at the base and impunctate. Elytra with sparse shallow irregular punctures on the disc, the base obsoletely punctured, the sides behind the middle and the apex strigose; ochreous yellow, paler towards the apex, a very narrow sutural border, a lateral border widened posteriorly and the apex black. Pygidium shining black, with three longitudinal carinae, the central one acute, the others obtuse and converging towards the apex, the impressed parts finely strigose. Beneath shining black, the outer parts and a small spot on each side of the metasternum and exposed parts of the posterior coxae pale yellow, abdomen of the male deeply impressed in the centre. — Length 18—19 mm.

Yerkalo, Thibet (Biet).

This species is closely allied to *M. xanthorina* Hope and *M. mirabilis* Faldm.; compared with the former it is of a rather more slender form with the clypeus a little broader in front, the thorax is narrower at the base with the central lobe less produced, the yellow lateral bands are continued along the base and nearly united in front of the scutellum and at the apex, and are almost connected by a narrow yellow band interrupted in the middle; the elytra are slightly strigose at the sides with the black border narrower and not interrupted as in *xanthorina*, the black apical and sutural borders are also narrower, the outer carinae on the pygidium are much more obtuse and curve inwardly and unite with the central one towards the apex, the mesosternal process is much narrower and less produced and there are two additional yellow spots on the metasternum. *M. mirabilis* is unknown to me in nature but from the description and figure appears chiefly to differ from *oberthüri* in wanting the yellow apical and basal bands and black lateral spots on the thorax, in the colour and the broader black margins of the elytra and the absence of the inner yellow spots on the metasternum.

I am indebted to Mons. R. Oberthür for a male of this fine species and a female, from the same source, is in the Leyden Museum.

Incala stampflii, n. sp.

Above dull red-brown, base of the head and disc of the thorax brownish black; the punctures of the head and thorax pale luteous, on the thorax the punctures are confluent and form a narrow pale median line and a less clearly defined line on each side united behind by a V-shaped mark; elytra with numerous minute luteous spots which become confluent in places and form irregular cloudy markings, and two tolerably well defined narrow longitudinal lines united at the apical callosity; a short oblique linear mark close to the suture before the middle, a similar mark at the side behind the middle and a small lateral spot near the shoulder ochreous-white. Beneath piceous, shining, mesosternum and sides of the metasternum luteous; legs and antennae red-brown, the femora piceous with luteous punctures, the intermediate and posterior femora margined with luteous on the outer side. The entire surface of the body and the legs with short erect reddish grey setae. Head with coarse variolose punctures, clypeus dilated in front, longitudinally convex in the centre, rounded at the anterior angles and scarcely reflexed at the apex. Thorax a little broader than long, the sides sub-angular in the middle, obliquely narrowed in front and behind, the lateral margins serrate, anterior and basal angles prominent and acute, the surface uneven and thickly covered with coarse semi-circular punctures. Scutellum oblong, rounded at the apex, sparsely punctured. Elytra convex, gently and regularly rounded at the sides, broadest in the middle, sub-truncate at the apex, the sutural angles a little produced and obtuse, coarsely punctured, the punctures semicircular and arranged in tolerably regular rows. Pygidium with coarse confluent variolose punctures. Underside and legs coarsely punctured, sides of the prothorax longitudinally strigose, abdomen closely covered with irregular transverse confluent strigae; anterior tibiae with two lateral teeth, the upper one small. — Length 18 mm.

Junk River, Liberia (F. X. Stampfli).

This species is allied to *I. lineola* Westw., but besides dissimilarity in colour and markings, it may be distinguished from that species by the absence of the elevated point at the apex of the clypeus. The only specimen I have seen is the female belonging to the Leyden Museum; the type of *lineola* in the British Museum, with which I have compared it, is also a female.

Polyplastus, n. g.

Elongate, moderately convex above. Head depressed, apex of the clypeus slightly emarginate; antennae short, the club scarcely longer than the funiculus; mentum dilated in front, the anterior margin slightly emarginate; maxillae with six fine curved spines on the inner lobe, the galea curved and very acute, the palpi short and stout. Thorax transverse, the sides sub-angular in the middle, strongly narrowed in front, the basal angles slightly prominent and obtuse, the base broadly rounded. Scutellum large, triangular, elongate, the sides slightly rounded. Elytra rounded at the sides and apex, the lateral margin a little dilated behind the shoulders, each with eight rows of coarse punctures, the humeral and apical callosities very prominent. Pygidium oblique, produced and very convex. Prosternum impressed in the centre, with the margin elevated and forming an acute angle between the anterior coxae. Mesosternal process short, broad and obtuse. Legs moderately long, the tarsi slightly longer than the tibiae, the claws equal, anterior tibiae with two smal lateral teeth.

The general appearance of the species for which I have found it necessary to characterize this new genus is not unlike some of the Rutelidae and it also bears some resemblance to *Pantolia* and the allied genera, but the obliquely narrowed humeral angles and absence of a lateral sinus to the elytra and the small mesothoracic epimera indicate decided affinity to the Trichides and the prominent mesosternal process, form of the thorax, produced pygidium and sculpture suggest a position for this genus near *Platygenia*, *Myoderma* and *Stringophorus*, it differs, however, from all the genera of this sub-family in the armature of the maxillae and form of the prosternum and, with the exception of *Inca* and *Osmoderma*, in its elongate triangular scutellum.

Polyplastus assarius, n. sp.

Head black, clypeus testaceous with the margins black; thorax black, the sides broadly testaceous with an obscure spot near the margin; scutellum and elytra red-brown or piceous, the latter generally paler towards the apex; pygidium and underside testaceous, meso- and metasternum black; legs and antennae yellowish testaceous, apex of the tibiae and the tarsi black. Head coarsely punctured, clypeus subquadrate, very closely punctured, the apex narrowly reflexed and slightly emarginate.

Thorax coarsely punctured at the sides, the punctures finer on the disc, the sides obliquely narrowed in front, obtuse and slightly prominent in the middle and scarcely narrowed behind with the basal angles a little produced and obtuse. Scutellum sparsely punctured. Elytra short, leaving the pygidium and penultimate segment exposed, broadest before the middle, with eight rows of coarse punctures, the six discal rows strongest with the interstices convex and remotely punctured, the two lateral rows very close together and somewhat irregular, an impressed marginal line at the sides and suture and a slight impression on each side of the humeral prominence. Pygidium strongly produced, very convex and slightly compressed near the apex, very sparsely and finely strigose at the base, more closely strigose towards the apex, the apical margin a little reflexed; the penultimate segment above finely punctured. Underside punctured and sparsely pubescent, abdomen strigose at the sides, a small impression at the apex. Legs punctured, the femora and tibiae sparsely fringed with reddish grey hairs. — Length 15—17 mm.

W. Africa, Liberia.

I have for some years possessed specimens of this peculiar species and others have been recently received at the Leyden Museum from Junk River, Liberia, collected by F. X. Stampfli. In some of the specimens the elytra are entirely testaceous.red but in most of them they are more or less piceous especially at the base, the testaceous lateral borders of the thorax also vary slightly in width.

I have examined the interior of the abdomen of all these specimens and find they are males, but a single specimen, also sent to the Leyden Museum by F. X. Stampfli, which I at first regarded as a distinct species, proves upon dissection to be a female and should, I am inclined to think, be referred to this species; it differs from the males in being entirely black with the exception of the anterior coxae which are yellow at the base in front, in having the clypeus narrowed at the apex with the angles more acute, the sides of the thorax more strongly angulated and prominent in the middle, the pygidium less produced and closely strigose and the punctuation of the thorax and elytra stronger.